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J. FRED WAGGONER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,
24 LAKESIDE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

ENTERED AT CHICAGO POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Under State News our readers will find a full list of the Kansas County institutes to be held this summer, with the names and salaries of conductors.

After this issue THE EDUCATIONAL WEEKLY, in conformity with its terms of subscription, will follow the example of most of its readers and take a vacation until the opening of the next school year, in September.

We are now able to answer the many inquiries made for some time past as to what arrangements have been made with steamboats and railroads to accommodate persons desirous of attending the Normal Teachers' Association's next annual meeting, which is to be held at Atlanta, Ga., July 19, 20 and 21. We publish in full, on another page, a communication just received from Mr. Edward Danforth, chairman of the railroad committee of the association.

The Board of Education of this great city, judged by its record, is as fickle as a flirt. Dame Fortune is constancy itself compared to this body *politique*. Its individual members are not all so inconsistent, or unstable, but there are just enough of this sort to keep up the struggle over text-books day after day, and week after week, when, if they were actuated by the best interests of the schools alone, they would have carefully settled, each for himself, the question as to whether any changes were desirable, and, if so, what changes, and so have avoided putting their honorable body through a series of somersaults, more ridiculous than graceful. After the editorial pages of our last issue had gone to press, we returned from a few hours' visit to the country, to learn that a combination to re-instate Robinson's Elements of Arithmetic, so obnoxious to the teachers of the Chicago schools, had taken advantage of a serious accident which placed one of the members of the board *hors du combat* with a broken leg, to move a reconsideration of the vote by which the book had been ousted. Dr. Burroughs, who should certainly have been the last of the board to have voted without knowing what

he was about, had been labored with, in season and out of season and in all sorts of ways, until he was ready to be used to make the motion. Then, in the teeth of the city superintendent, who, in reply to an interrogation, frankly and emphatically declared that the book was not adapted to the wants of the schools and ought not to be retained, the combination carried its point, and by one vote canceled the act of the previous meeting to substitute a better book for it. The EDUCATIONAL WEEKLY asks no clearer justification of its opposition to Robinson's Elementary Arithmetic than the history of this transaction affords. The soliciting and bargaining by which the result was reached is discreditable to all responsible for it. The members of the board who stood firm for the change desired by the superintendent and teachers are worthy of all commendation.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which Wells' English Grammar and composition was substituted for the introductory grammar now in use, was lost by barely one vote, and the end is not yet. The board has a way of adjourning that permits the repetition of these acts and scenes night after night.

Fortunately the efforts to put Swinton's General History into the high school have utterly failed.

The close of the school year is at hand, and within the coming week, school board meetings will determine many important changes in the positions of teachers. Many will be the disappointments consequent upon these meetings, many the envyings and heart-burnings, when teachers who looked for retention or advancement find themselves set aside for others, or perhaps dropped from the rolls without a word of explanation or apology. It is of no use to question or object; the will of a school board is all powerful if not always all wise.

Well, our friends in office, a word with you on the subject of these changes of teachers. Without in the least questioning the fact of your right to make any and all transmutations, or the probability that you know best when and where to make them, let us ask if, as a rule, you have found changes in your force of teachers a profitable thing. Has it not often happened that after removing a teacher against whom there was some apparently very grave objection, you have found his successor to be given to faults even more serious? After having demoralized the school for months by the changes in method and discipline, you have found no real improvement follow in compensation for all this, and no prospect of relief from the consequences of your mistake, save by making another similar experiment of change as soon as possible.

The observation of years has convinced us that, taking all things into consideration, the fewer changes we can make in our teachers, the better for our schools. We think a demand for reform in this particular quite as much called for as the similar demand concerning the civil service of the Government. If frequent changes among clerks of departments and bureaus is a cause of demoralization and disorder, much more must such changes among the teachers of our schools subvert all system, and overthrow all careful administration. It is true that to retain teachers for any length of time there must be some over-

looking of mistakes, some forgiveness of faults, and a good deal of patience on the part of all persons concerned, but there is no doubt that the exercise of these qualities would result in much advantage to all.

It would be bad enough if these checkerboard changes, putting Miss Smith in Miss Jones' place, Miss Martin in Miss Smith's place, Miss Brown in Miss Martin's place, and dropping Miss Jones altogether, or any similar round of movement—were always made because by making them, one, two, or even more of the schools are improved by them. We say it would be bad enough if the motive for the alteration is an honest desire to benefit the schools, so as to bring some good out of what otherwise would be an unmixed evil. But in far too many instances the changes mentioned are made because of pretexts the most trivial, and for considerations that should have no part whatever in the selection of teachers. If Miss Brown is to be preferred to Miss Jones, this should be because Miss Brown is the better teacher, not because her father or brother is possessed of political influence, and carries in his pockets the votes needed to give the members of the school board their desired office. Such considerations as these have no place, for an instant, in the choice of a teacher, whose work is far above personal and partisan considerations.

But to return to our first plea, the unadvisability of changes on general grounds. Frequent changes injure both teacher and scholars, the first, because the fruit of the labor of a year or years is thus largely lost to him. Every month that a teacher works in a school—granting that he has some degree of success, at least—increases his probability of success during the time to come. Every obstacle overcome renders future obstacles less likely to bar the way seriously. What he has gained, that he can apply here where he gained it with far more effect than elsewhere. He has gained here that knowledge of his pupils which every teacher must have to teach his school at all effectively, he has won their love and can influence them tenfold more readily than a stranger could. For these reasons, too, the school is also injured, for whatever conduces to the teacher's advantage *as a teacher*, is so much gained in discipline and advancement by the school. It loses what months of work have gained, the advantage of well-regulated machinery, of harmony and mutual friendship, all of too much use to be lightly thrown away.

Finally, let no consideration of cheapness ever influence a school board to set aside a good teacher. "The best is the cheapest," is more than a mere catch-phrase for advertisers, it is an uncontrovertible truth of nature. All experience has gone to show that he who tries to get an article below its real market value, pays, in nine cases out of ten, more than his bargain is worth. Good articles are not hawked about at street corners with the cry of "six for a nickel!" A good teacher is not the one who seeks to dispose of his services at the cheap counter, nor is that likely to be a very efficient or useful school which is always offered to the lowest bidder. The average rate of wages paid to pedagogues in this country is none too high, anyway, and an endeavor to force it down will not result advantageously to the cause of education among us.

It is well known that certain fowls fill their digestive apparatus with gravel and pebbles, which act as millstones in grinding up their food. Recent investigation shows that other animals are addicted to similar habits on a larger scale. Seals swallow stones weighing from one to two and sometimes even three pounds each, while one investigator found, not long since, ten pounds of these boulders in the stomach of a sea lion.

MODERATION.

MAUD MIRROR.

It seems to me that there is no quality of mind in which young girls are more apt to be wanting than moderation. Full of enthusiasm and energy, they go at everything in a hurry, jump to conclusions, and too often act without stopping to think. If such hasty action plunges them into trouble a few times, they sit down, declare "there is no use trying to do anything," and for a while make no efforts in any direction; until a new impulse strikes them, when off they go again, into the same mistakes. It seems all but impossible for them to begin slowly but keep on steadily, and wait quietly for results. Is this a necessity of young life? Will moderation only come with experience, and the weight of years? Sometimes it seems as though this were so, and of course there is an exuberance of emotion belonging to young blood that we would not care to lose. Patience and perseverance are such easy words to say; so easy to recommend as leading to success, but, oh! such hard qualities to attain. And when you add to these cheerfulness, as a duty under all circumstances, it seems, to some natures at least as though it would be easier to go through a stone wall. To keep the same object in view is comparatively easy when we know it is a good one, but to be patient with our own errors and stupid blunders, and to keep a bright face when everything seems wrong and every nerve is throbbing with pain, comes pretty near to the range of the impossible, with ordinary natures, and itself requires great patience and perseverance, but constant and unremitting effort will accomplish wonders. Let us then not be discouraged with our own failures but press onward. Let each failure make us stronger to avoid it the next time, and the sorrow for hasty words teach us to think before we speak. Above all let us learn to look for that higher and always ready aid by which help alone we can learn that moderation which comes from habitually thinking more of other people's opinions and feelings than our own.

SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.

DESPOTIC IN FORM, IT SHOULD BE REPUBLICAN IN SPIRIT.

Even teachers who are honest, gentle, courteous in all things outside of the school-room, set an example of rudeness and want of culture in the school-room which, on analysis, becomes ridiculous or contemptible. Take the tone in which the class, or members of it, are treated. A boy is punished for impertinence, and the language inflicting the punishment is rude, insulting, and vastly more impertinent than the first offence of the boy. It may be a remedy, but is it less of a lesson? A task, unjust in its magnitude, is imposed for some slight offence, and its performance rigorously insisted upon, until the rebellion in the boy's heart mounts to his brain, and he becomes a defier of the law and authority of the school-room. Will he become a quiet, orderly citizen because of this lesson? Or will he not be taught in this way to defy the law of the outer world?

The teacher is, undoubtedly, the head, the governor, the director of the class. The class should have but one will, the will of the teacher. In order to manifest this, shall he play the part of the tyrant, governing unwilling subjects? Should he not, on the contrary, rather be an associate, who, while leader, is yet companion; while ruler, is yet just; while governor, is yet friend? Authority must not be exercised for the purpose of intimidation, or for the mere manifestation of it. If one cannot govern without giving the lesson of tyranny or injustice, he better not govern at all.

These influences, whether the teacher wills it or not, are form-

ing character every day. How much of the good or evil of society can be traced to the influences of the school-room, no one can tell. Bad homes may leave a stain which good schools may efface. Bad schools may leave an impress which good homes may obliterate. Bad schools with bad homes furnish penal institutions with multitudes of subjects.

The school should be the best exemplification of a republican form of government; not common schools in the sense of plebeian or pauper, but public schools erected for the education of all the children of all the people. In them should exist a form of government founded on the common right of all; tyranny, whether of teacher or pupil, driven out; courtesy practiced, as in society; obedience to the common law of the school, founded on the rights of all, rigorously demanded and received.—*The Teacher.*

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

This is a subject which is now winning deserved attention from teachers and others interested in the welfare of the rising generation. There is quite a movement on foot to introduce into the public schools a portion of instruction, at least, by means of which the pupils can earn their own living.

At a recent meeting of the State Board of Education, at Philadelphia, Pa., President Steel warmly advocated some introduction of manual training into the normal schools. We make the following extracts from his speech:

Manual training is the most urgent question with which our communities have to deal; to what extent, and how it may be connected with the public school system, is the first phase of the subject to be determined. The board, in full appreciation of this subject, embodied in the course of study, recently adopted a system of drawing, embracing only the principles which belong to industrial pursuits—draughting, designing and decoration. Drawing is the language of the mechanic arts. It is of universal application in them and is in itself the training of the eye and hand.

In this instruction, boys claim prominent consideration; but its treatment in our hands must include both sexes, and this suggests sewing as a branch of industry that may be introduced into the schools with as much facility as many of the branches of study now taught. * * * Sewing is of universal use among women and is recognized as a knowledge all should possess. It is not only capable of being taught in classes, but its acquirement would be facilitated by association of learners. Speaking of this art an eminent lady of this city says: "I venture to affirm none other would have so much influence in developing a woman's facilities and dexterity in the direction of manual employment; none other is so intimately associated with her needs, her nature and her character."

A necessary step toward the introduction of this handicraft into the schools would be to make it a branch of instruction at the Normal School, that teachers may be prepared to teach it. One teacher in that school, capable of instructing in all branches of sewing, with cutting and fitting, could give the intelligent young women of the Normal School a technical knowledge of this important art, and thus begin its easy introduction throughout our entire system of girls' schools.

"The seeds of repentance are sown in youth by pleasure, but the harvest is reaped in age by pain."

"He that is good, will infallibly become better, and he that is bad will as certainly become worse; for vice, virtue and time, are three things that never stand still."

Truth and wisdom are the firmest friends of virtue; ignorance and falsehood, of vice.

Women generally consider consequences in love, seldom in resentment.

Most of our misfortunes are more supportable than the comments of our friends upon them.

That virtue which depends on opinion looks to secrecy alone, and could not be trusted in a desert.

Let those who would affect singularity with success, first determine to be very virtuous, and they will be sure to be very singular.

MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.

EDITOR, DAVID KIRK, JACKSON, MINN.

PROBLEMS.

EDITOR MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT:

I am a subscriber of the EDUCATIONAL WEEKLY and read it with great interest. You will do me a great favor by giving a solution (using arithmetic) of each of the following questions: First, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the time past noon = $\frac{1}{4}$ of the time to midnight, minus $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour. What is the time? Second, (from Thompson's Arithmetic), "A merchant sold out for \$18,560, and made 15 per cent. on his goods. What per cent would he have gained or lost by selling for \$15,225?"

BAKER CITY, Oregon.

H. T. GOODRICH.

Solution of first question: For convenience, call the time between noon and the required time, the first time, and the time between the required time and midnight, the second time. Since $\frac{3}{4}$ of first time = $\frac{1}{4}$ of second time minus $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour, $\frac{1}{4}$ of first time = $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ second time minus $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour, = $\frac{3}{16}$ second time - $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour, and $\frac{3}{16}$ first time will = $\frac{3}{16}$ second time - $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour. It is plain, now, that the whole time from noon to midnight = $\frac{1}{2}$ of second time - $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour, therefore $\frac{1}{2}$ second time = $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours = $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Since $\frac{1}{4}$ second time = $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, $\frac{1}{4}$ of second time = $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ hours = $\frac{1}{8}$ hours, and $\frac{3}{16}$ of the whole of second time = $\frac{3}{16}$ hours = 6 hours; therefore the time is 6 o'clock p. m.

Solution of second question: Since by selling for \$18,560, 15 per cent. is gained; 18,560 is 115 per cent. of cost. One per cent. of cost = $\frac{18,560}{115}$, and 100 per cent. of cost = 100 times as much, thus $1\frac{15}{115} \times 100 = \$16,139.13$ = cost. The difference between cost and the assumed selling price, is \$914.13 which being made a numerator with 16,139.13 for a denominator gives .0566 + per cent. = the per cent. lost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following example from the *N. E. Journal of Education* is said to have been given at an examination in Chicago:

$$x+2=\sqrt{4+\sqrt{64x+2}}.$$

Who will solve it?

William Hoover, Superintendent of Schools, Wapakoneta, Ohio, is preparing a table showing the length of arc, to radius unity, of every degree, minute, and second of the quadrant, true to eight decimal places.

A lawyer, not a thousand miles from Jackson, gives us a problem which he says is not as easy as it looks. He agreed to do it at once, but has concluded to ask counsel on the case: "How thick a slab must be cut from a log 2 feet in diameter to take $\frac{1}{3}$ of the log." Solutions desired.

EXPECTING TOO MUCH.

It is no more than fair to call attention to the fact that as a rule, far too much is expected of our teachers and our public schools. It is regarded as justifiable to charge all increased development of evil habits, of depraved morals, and open crime, in this country to the debasing, or rather to the lack of uplifting, influence of our public schools. Teachers are expected to take children from the most degraded and degrading surroundings, from homes wherein from their very birth they have breathed an atmosphere laden with every imaginable moral, as well as physical impurity, homes wherein the very alphabet of good manners, much more, of good morals, is unknown; and of such material—which they are allowed to manipulate for less than six hours a day, during five days in the week—to turn out in the space of a few months, a company of well bred and high toned young people, whose manners and morals shall be above reproach. Can anything be more unjust than such a demand as this? Is it not grossly unfair to hold the teacher and

the public school responsible for the shortcomings of the child's natural instructors, the parents, and his religious instructor, the church? When these fulfill their duty does not the school supplement them most excellently? Will there be any opportunity, think you, for the carping critics of the public schools, in communities where children have consistent and judicious home and church training? The fact is, the school is but one factor among the influences that shape the child, and that not by any means the most powerful one.

From what class are the ranks of criminals recruited? From that of public school graduates? No from those that either have never entered a school, or have been within its doors so short a time as to give it literally no opportunity to influence either their minds or their morals. To blame the teacher or the school for the evil principles or behavior of those upon whom they have had no opportunity to exert a civilizing influence is a gross injustice, and should not be so often committed by our writers on social science.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE WEEK.

President Garfield, being interviewed by a delegation of Virginia Republicans, declared in favor of supporting candidates opposed to repudiation. He stated that the patronage of office would be decided by the executive without interference from any source being tolerated. Least of all is he willing to turn over the appointments to any one man, whether Senator Mahone or another.

Since the close of the winter packing season, Chicago has slaughtered 1,035,000 hogs this year as against 705,000 last year.

The great New York and Brooklyn bridge has cost nearly \$13,000,000, and will require at least \$2,000,000 more to complete it. It is hoped that the work will be finished before the first of May, 1882.

Chin-Lan-Pin, the discreet and really penetrating diplomatist who has represented China at Washington for some years past, as ambassador, and who is credited with the authorship of the sententious and sagacious observation, "Ireland is the only country in which Irishmen do not rule," returns to China, and will be succeeded by Chiang-Tran-Yu, one of the most experienced inspectors of the imperial revenue service.

The anti-Chinaman mob complain that "John" will not intermarry with our race and settle down to spend his earnings in this country, but when he shows a disposition to accommodate them in this respect they appeal to the courts or threaten to mob him as a miscegenator. One judge, at least, holds that the Chinaman is entitled to marry a white woman if he can get one to accept him. Chief Justice Sener, of the supreme court of Wyoming Territory, decided last week that the marriage of Lee Chin with a white woman, which took place at Denver, Col., was valid.

There is great ill-feeling between Italians and Frenchmen over the arbitrary seizure of Tunis by France. When the French troops, returning from Algiers and Tunis, paraded the streets of Marseilles, last Sunday, the Italian Club refused to display its colors as the French troops passed. This led to a riot, which raged all Sunday afternoon. A large number of persons were injured, and three are reported killed outright. There are 50,000 Italians in the city. The Italian club-room was closed by the mayor. The Italian consulate had to be protected by troops. Italians were attacked in all parts of the city.

The Ultramontanes of Nantes, France, had a procession on Sunday to protest against the recent government prohibition of religious processions. A body of anti-clericals passing them, soon provoked a riot, and several arrests were made before the police could restore order.

The French minister of war, General Farre, declared in the French Chamber of Deputies, last week, that nothing now menaces the preservation of peace. He added, that the utmost cordiality exists between France and its powerful neighbor, Germany.

Decided progress is being made with the Irish Land Reform bill in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone accepted several important amendments offered by the Irish Liberal leaders, when they withdrew certain other amendments, and it looks as if the measure would soon be through the Commons. Mr. Parnell is reported as having said that while this bill is not all it should be he will not further oppose its passage.

Premier Depretis, of Italy, has declared that the government will not extend the franchise below the class of persons who enjoy a good elementary education; and his party has expressed its determination to sustain this position.

Two rubber bags, with fuses, containing 150 pounds of dynamite, were discovered under the bridge over the Catherine Canal, St. Petersburg.

Sir Wilfred Lawson's total abstinence friends in the House of Commons, have informally suggested to the government that pending prohibitory legislation no further liquor licenses be issued for two years.

A court-martial at Kieff sentenced ten Nihilists, two to death and eight to penal servitude. The Czar commuted the death sentences to penal servitude.

The population of New South Wales is estimated at 750,000, being an increase of 240,000 during the last ten years. The population of New Zealand is 489,561. The population of Tasmania is 116,000.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENTS.

We are now able to publish the commutation rates for persons attending the National Teachers' Association, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., July 19 to 21 inclusive:

The following railroad and steamboat lines will return free on the certificate of the State Secretary, to be furnished at the convention, those having paid the full fare, in going, over the routes named respectively. Return tickets will be good until August 10. By these lines, the fare in going is also as low as any other route.

Long Island Railroad. From Greenport, Patchogue, Whitestone, etc., to Long Island City and New York.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, including all divisions, from Oswego, Syracuse, Utica, Binghamton, etc., to New York.

Day Line of Steamers on the Hudson. Steamers "Albany," "C. Vibbard," and "Daniel Drew," between New York and Albany.

Lake Champlain Transportation Company. Steamers "Vermont" and "A. Williams," between Plattsburgh, Burlington and Ticonderoga.

Lake George Steamboat Company. Steamers "Horicon" and "Ganouski." Adirondack Company's Railroad. From North Creek, etc., to Saratoga.

Schoharie Valley and M. and S. Railroad. From Middleburgh, etc., to Junction.

Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley Railroad. From Cooperstown, etc., to Junction.

Otsego Lake Steamboat Company. Steamer "Natty Bumppo," between Springfield and Cooperstown.

Ulster and Delaware Railroad. From Stamford, etc., to Kingston.

Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad. From State Line, etc., to Rhinecliff.

Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railway. Between Elmira, Cortland and Canastota.

Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company. Between Geneva on N. Y. C. Railroad and Watkins (Glen) on N. C. Railroad.

Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad. From Rochester, etc., to Salamanca.

Bath and Hammondsport Railroad. Between Bath and Hammondsport.

Lake Keuka Steam Navigation Company. Steamers "Urbana" and "Lulu," between Hammondsport and Pen Yan.

Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad. From Rouse's Point to Pottsdam Junction and Ogdensburg.

Central Vermont Railroad. Between Bellows Falls and White River Junction and Rutland, Burlington and Rouse's Point.

Cheshire Railroad. Between Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.

Old Colony Railroad. Between Fitchburg, Lowell, Boston, etc., and Newport, etc. (Does not include steamboats.)

Housatonic Railroad. Between Pittsfield or State Line, and Bridgeport.

Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad Company. Between Jacksonville, Savannah, Albany, Tallahassee, etc.

The Maine Central Railroad. Free return tickets will be given before starting on application to the General Passenger Agent, F. E. Boothby, Portland.

The following lines will return in accordance with conditions named in each case, on certificate to be obtained at the convention, those who paid full fare in going over the routes named respectively:

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway. From Texarkana, Little Rock, St. Louis, etc. Will sell return tickets from Columbus (or St. Louis) at one-fifth fare. (Connects with Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad through to Atlanta.)

Memphis and Charleston Railroad. From Memphis to Chattanooga. Will sell return tickets at one-fourth fare from Chattanooga, July 22-27.

Western Railroad of Alabama. From Montgomery, Columbus, etc., to West Point (connecting with Atlanta and West Point Railroad.) Will sell return tickets at one and one-half cents per mile from West Point.

Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway. From Decatur to Indianapolis. Will sell return tickets at one cent per mile from Indianapolis.

Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad. Between New Orleans and Cairo, Illinois. Will sell return tickets at one-half fare from Jackson, Miss., and Grand Junction (connecting with Memphis and Charleston Railroad.)

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Excursion tickets—return coupons to be countersigned at Atlanta. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad. Will sell excursion tickets to Atlanta via Cincinnati and Chattanooga, July 12th to 19th, good for return until August 10th, first-class privileges, at the following very low rates: From Buffalo (Mr. A. M. Barnum, Exchange street), \$29; Salamanca, \$29; James-

town, \$28.25; Corry, \$27.65; Meadville, \$27; Oil City, \$27.50; Warren, \$25.50; Youngstown, \$25.85; Solon (near Cleveland), \$26.50; Ravenna, \$24.75; Akron, \$24.25; Mansfield, \$22.30; Galion, \$21.85; Marion, \$21.25; Urbana, \$20.

Cincinnati Southern Railway. Will sell from Cincinnati to Chattanooga and return for \$13.50. From all other stations at two cents per mile each way.

Western and Atlantic Railroad. From Chattanooga to Atlanta. Will sell excursion tickets at two and one-half cents per mile each way, July 19th and 20th, good for return on or before the 25th. From Chattanooga, from July 15th to 19th, \$7 for the round trip. Tickets must be countersigned at Atlanta for return.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway. (Connecting with St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway at Union City, opposite Columbus.) Will sell, during business hours, excursion tickets to Atlanta via Chattanooga, at two and one-half cents per mile each way, from July 15th to 19th, good for return on or before July 31st, from Union City, Martin, McKenzie, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Fayetteville, McMinnville, Decherd and Cowan.

Alabama Great Southern Railroad. Will sell excursion tickets from Meridian, Tuscaloosa, and other principal points to Chattanooga or Birmingham, July 15th to 19th, to two cents per mile each way for the round trip, good for return until July 27th, if endorsed at the convention.

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. Selma division—between Selma and Dalton. Will sell round trip excursion tickets at three cents per mile each way for the round trip.

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. From Bristol, Knoxville, etc., to Dalton. Will sell excursion tickets at two and one-half cents per mile each way for the round trip.

Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. Will sell tickets for Indianapolis to Atlanta and return, at \$28.45 each, for the round trip.

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Will sell tickets from Little Rock and Argenta to Atlanta, for \$30.25 the round trip. Also tickets from other stations for two and one-half cents per mile each way for the round trip, to Memphis (with 50 cents added for river transportation), connecting with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway. Will make liberal reduction on application to the General Passenger Agent, Mr. F. C. Nims, Denver, Colorado.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad. Will sell tickets to Atlanta and return at three cents per mile each way, the round trip.

Georgia Railroad. From Macon, Augusta, Athens, Washington, etc., to Atlanta. Will sell excursion tickets at three cents per mile each way for the round trip, good for ten days.

Charleston and Savannah Railway. Will sell excursion tickets to Atlanta and return from Charleston, at \$15.75; from Savannah, \$14.25.

Pennsylvania Railroad, including the Northern Central, and other divisions, will sell limited excursion tickets for the round trip to Atlanta, at one and a half times the price of limited tickets one way, by either the Virginia Midland, and Kennesaw route via Lynchburg, Dalton, (Chattanooga), etc., or by Richmond, and the Piedmont Air Line, or the Atlantic Coast or the Central, Short Line. Application for tickets and information in regard to them should be made early to the following passenger agents of the company: Samuel Carpenter, 526 Broadway, New York City; J. N. Abbey, 101 South Broad street, Philadelphia; Ed. S. Young, Baltimore, Md.; J. K. Shoemaker, Harrisburg, Pa.; Thos. E. Watt, Pittsburg, Pa.; E. S. Harrar, Williamsport, Pa.; Samuel L. Seymour, Buffalo, N. Y.

According to this rate, the price of tickets will be: From New York, \$36; Philadelphia, \$33.75; Washington, \$31.90; Harrisburg, \$31.15; Williamsport, \$29.80; Corry, \$48.

Old Dominion Steamship Company. This company will sell tickets to Atlanta and return via Norfolk, and thence by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line to Bristol, Knoxville, Dalton, (Chattanooga), etc., including state-room and meals on steamer, hack fare and best hotel coupons at Norfolk; or by Richmond and the Piedmont Air Line; or the Coast or Central lines. Rate from New York, \$36 for the round trip. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the company, 197 Greenwich street, corner of Fulton, or at Pier 26, North River, for either of the routes mentioned; or for the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line Route, at 303 Broadway, or for the Coast and Piedmont Air Line routes at 229 Broadway.

Hartford and New Haven Steamboat Company. Excursion tickets, Hartford to New York and return, good for the season, \$2.

New Haven Steamboat Company. Excursion tickets, New Haven to New York and return, good for thirty days, \$1.50.

The People's Evening Line of Steamers. "Drew," "Dean Richmond" and "St. John," between New York and Albany, sell round trip tickets for \$2.50; fare one way, \$1.50.

The Troy Citizens' Line of Steamers. "City of Troy" and "Saratoga," between New York and Troy, sell round trip tickets for \$2.50; fare one way, \$1.50.

Day Line Steamers on Hudson. Besides returning free, as previously announced, will sell tickets to members one way at \$1.50.

Delaware and Hudson C. Company's Railroad. Will sell excursion tickets for Troy to Saratoga, or to St. Albans, and return, so that persons from New York and New England may go by New York to their respective conventions the first week in July, and thus make New York a way station from New England to Atlanta.

The following will sell tickets for round trip at excursion rates named, on orders to be obtained of J. H. Smart, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. D. Henkle, of Ohio, or of the superintendents of the States in which those who wish to avail themselves of the rates, live:

1. Canada Southern Railway. Between Detroit and Toledo and Buffalo.

Will sell (on orders) round trip tickets for one and one-third times the fare one way.

2. Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. From Petoskey, Traverse City, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Fort Wayne, etc., to Richmond and Cincinnati. Will sell (on orders) round trip tickets at one and one-third times the fare one way.

3. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway. Between Kankakee (near Chicago) and Cincinnati. Will sell (on orders) round trip tickets at two cents per mile each way.

4. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway. Will sell (on orders) round trip tickets at two cents per mile each way, from all stations on its own line proper to Cincinnati.

5. Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway. Will sell excursion tickets to Houston at one and one-fifth single fare on presentation of credentials from the President or Secretary of the Association.

6. Richmond and Danville Railroad. Between Charlotte and Atlanta. Will sell excursion tickets to Atlanta and return for two and one-half cents per mile each way the round trip, good for six days, on presentation of credentials.

Persons entitled to return tickets should make early application for them, carefully filling the printed blanks for that purpose. The tickets will be delivered at the convention postoffice, after an interval of at least one session and intermission following the application.

EDWARD DANFORTH,
Chairman Railroad Committee.

STATE NEWS.

ILLINOIS.

The following letter is addressed to each teacher of Jackson county: CARBONDALE, June 20.—*Dear Teachers:*—The faculty of the Southern Illinois Normal University respectfully invite the Jackson County Institute to work with them during the first week of the special session, beginning August 1st, 1881, and request it to select persons to assist in instruction.

D. B. PARKINSON, Sec'y.
Such an offer should be accepted. We need an institute. Here are placed at our hands such facilities as can not be had anywhere else. The Normal faculty will allow the members of the Institute to use the library apparatus, and museum in their exercises. The work of the special session will also be open to all. Is this not something to call us together?

The expense, beside board, will be about one dollar, the annual membership fee in the Jackson County Institute—a mere trifle compared with the good we may receive from this four weeks' session.

Will you come and bring some friend with you? Those who intend coming will confer a favor by addressing John Marten and stating their preferences of instructors. Let us hear favorably from a hundred Jackson county teachers.

Your Fellow Workers,

Daniel B. Stroh,	William F. Hughes,
Benj. F. Laughlin,	H. Gate Easterly,
Low Hayes,	Frank L. Boyd,
Samuel E. Harwood,	John Marten,
C. C. Grizzel,	Lizzie M. Rumbold,
Alfred Pease,	William H. Trobaugh,
Cora Williams,	Daniel B. Fager,
Mary B. Walker,	Benj. T. Williams,
William E. Roberts,	Philip Fager,
A. H. Wisely,	Anna Hamilton,
W. Hunter,	Clara Harden,
A. B. Garrett,	Lizzie M. Sheppard.

MICHIGAN.

Prof. Hawkins will take charge of the Union City schools next year. Prof. Knight refuses the position of principal of the Lansing High school. The North Hall of Adrian College, destroyed by fire, is rapidly building. It is to be heated by steam, and will be an improvement upon the old building.

Prof. H. J. Robeson has been re-engaged as superintendent of the Port Huron schools.

During the past college year of Hillsdale the income has exceeded the expenses by \$524.32, a truly gratifying condition of things.

The Teachers' Association of Northern Kent met June 4, and had a very successful meeting.

Mr. Irvin Chase has tendered his resignation of the Clinton schools. This is the third principal who has undertaken to conduct this school this year. In commenting upon it the *News* says: When balloting for a principal for the year, a number of excellent men, tried and not found wanting as teachers or disciplinarians, were applicants. Others who came recommended but without known ability, were ready to accept the position for less pay. Penny wise and pound foolish, the board hired one of the latter, and repeated the mistake twice afterwards, in hiring successors to each resigning principal, and now the village is entirely without a high school, and the class of five who should have graduated this year are deprived of that privilege. We believe that it is the sentiment of every tax payer in the district that if we pay taxes for a school, we should have a good one. Fifty or a hundred dollars more paid out to a man who will conduct a good school is much better for all concerned than to have several hundred dollars worse than thrown away under

the pretence of saving tax payers a few cents each. The days of such old fogysism are long since past, and the intelligent and progressive people of today demand good schools or none at all. This is a plain statement of facts as they are, and the future prosperity of our schools demands that a capable person be engaged for the coming year, even at a considerable advance in salary if needs be.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad will sell round trip tickets to Atlanta, Georgia, July 19 to 22, for one and one-third fare. The National Educational Association will take place on the above named dates in the Opera House.

Summer classes for teachers will be formed at the Ypsilanti Normal school, July 16, to give instruction in physical sciences and modern languages. For particulars address Prof. A. Lodeman or Prof. L. McLouth, Ypsilanti.

Prof. N. H. Richards has been re-engaged as principal of the Chelsea school at a salary of \$1,000.

The commencement exercises of the Albion High school occurred June 10.

The public schools and all places of resort have been closed in Ludington on account of prevalence of diptheria. One hundred and twenty children have died.

Z. C. Spencer has been unanimously re-elected superintendent of the Battle Creek public schools, with an increase of \$100 in salary.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee Notes—Art Exhibition.—The annual exhibition of drawings was lately held at the Normal School hall. The drawings were artistically arranged so as to show to good advantage, and were viewed by teachers, pupils and citizens generally. Among the attractive features of the exhibition, the work of a class of beginners in the use of coloring and tinting material, took a prominent place. This class, composed of the talented pupils of the upper grades in each school, meets Saturdays for instruction from Miss Brown, the Superintendent of Drawing. Some designs for wall paper, muslin and China decorations, showed the practical nature of the work done and the progress made by the class. The results secured in the High School were of the most encouraging nature. Some very beautiful designs in color attracted most attention. Work with crayons, fit to adorn the studios of the best artists, penciled copies where the blender had been used with a master hand, and maps perfect in detail and execution, were exhibited as High School work. The District school work showed to good advantage. Some most excellent maps were sent in from the Second District School. The pencil work throughout showed an improvement in freedom of execution and a breaking away from the stiffness of the proverbial "simple design" into freer and more graceful figures. There was everything in this exhibition in the line of drawing from the kindergarten work—of scratching a pencil on paper—up to the neatly framed picture in water colors, ready to adorn your parlor walls. The exhibition clearly shows improvement, interest in the work and a degree of skill superior to anything shown in former exhibitions. For all this much credit is due to Miss Hannah M. Brown, of the Boston Art School, our efficient Superintendent of Drawing.

New School Laws.—The School Board here seems to have a committee on rules who are determined to leave their mark on the rules of the Board. At the last Board meeting they proposed some changes to the following effect: Commissioners who do not re-appoint teachers shall give their reason for so doing, which reason shall be made a matter of public record. No teacher shall be dropped without the consent of the Executive Committee, or on appeal to the Board. Any principal mixing in ward politics shall have his head rolled in the basket. No assistant teacher shall administer corporal punishment. Each case of corporal punishment to be made a matter of public record in the Superintendent's office, together with cause, degree, moral and physical effect of the punishment. Action on all of which was postponed for two weeks by the Board.

It is proposed to build a new primary school in the Sixth and also in the Thirteenth Wards.

There seems to be a scarcity of teachers of German in this city.

Prof. D. H. Fowler is the energetic superintendent of North Milwaukee County. He is well liked by the teachers under his supervision. The educational interests of this district are in good hands.

The *Sentinel* of this city has an educational column in its Sunday edition.

The Regents of the State Normal School came to this city some weeks since to select a site for a normal school. Several eligible sites were offered them. They were dined and wineed at the Plankinton, but they went away shaking their heads and saying that perhaps they would come again some other time and do something then. There was an immense amount of talk but no ultimate decision. Mr. MacAlister, the resident agent, was the only man who talked business. It is plain that most of the Regents are teachers and not men of business.

The officers of the State Teachers' Association should take occasion to advertise its meetings this summer before the schools close. Most teachers do not know when or where the meeting will be held. Speak up, gentlemen.

Prof. Peckham is preparing statistics regarding the growth of children, from facts gained here at Beloit. Most of the children attending the city schools have been weighed and measured.

MINNESOTA.

The past week has been a perfect carnival of literary affairs. Monday evening was a musical rehearsal and the graduation of the pupils in the English course. Tuesday evening was the prize debate of the Freshman and Junior classes. Wednesday evening Rev. C. H. Richards, of Madison, Wis., delivered an able and highly entertaining address on "The Sources of Power." Thursday was the regular commencement and the Alumni dinner. Friday evening the graduating exercises of the high school took place in the high

school hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. There were nine graduates, all young ladies. The retiring principal was made the recipient of a splendid easy chair, a McKinnon pen, and a beautiful inkstand, the presentation speech being made by W. S. Fattee, Esq., my predecessor, and now a member of the board.

Miss M. W. Ritter, who has had charge of our primary room for the last three years, leaves to engage the coming year in the schools of Mattoon, Ill. Her leaving will be a very great loss to Northfield.

The affairs of Carlton College were never in better condition. The exercises this year are far in advance of anything I have before seen. The president's reception was well attended and was a pleasant gathering. Next year B. M. Reynolds, superintendent of the Northfield schools, will be superintendent of the schools of Fairbault. His successor is Mr. Reed, who has been teaching a few years past in Racine.

NEBRASKA.

The literary contest between the Hesperian Society of Doane College and the Palladian of the State University, was a brilliant affair. The large opera house in Lincoln was crowded with the friends of the contestants and other interested spectators.

The Palladian Society won in the oration and recitation; to the Hesperian was awarded the victory in the essay and debate.

On the 8th inst. occurred the commencement of the University, at which eleven students were graduated. At their meeting on the 9th the Regents elected S. R. Thompson Professor of Agriculture and Dean of the Agricultural College. Prof. Culbertson, who has been Acting Professor of Agriculture, was elected Professor of Horticulture, and Superintendent of the Horticultural Department.

The State University has had a very prosperous year, in the one just closed, and looks forward to increased usefulness in the years to come.

Doane College commencement takes place on the 15th of June, and the graduating exercises of the State Normal School will be held on the same day.

The State Reform School at Kearney, which has been over two years in building, is now announced as about to open. G. Z. Collins has been chosen Principal.

The annual concert of the pupils in music at the Blind School, was given in the opera house at Nebraska City, on Tuesday evening, June 7th. It was a most interesting affair.

KANSAS.

Below we give a list of Kansas County Normal Institutes to be held this summer, stating first the name of the county, then the place of holding the Institute, next the date of opening, and last the name of the conductor and his salary:

Allen county, Iola, July 4, P. J. Williams, \$175; Anderson county, Garnett, August 8, P. H. Harris, \$150; Atchison county, Effingham, July 2, H. D. McCarty, \$150; Barton county, Great Bend, August 1; Bourbon county, Fort Scott, July 5, D. E. Sanders, \$130; Brown county, Hiawatha, August 1, H. D. McCarty, \$150; Butler county, Eldorado, July 11, O. E. Olin, \$120; Chase county, Cottonwood Falls, July 5, J. W. Cooper, \$125; Chautauqua county, Sedan, July 5, P. H. Harris, \$140; Cherokee county, Columbus, August 1, Robt. Hay, \$125; Cloud county, Concordia, August 1, W. E. Cochran, \$125; Coffey county, Burlington, July 5; Cawley county, Winfield, July 5, P. J. Williams, \$175; Crawford county, Girard, July 5; Davis county, Junction City, July 5, Robt. Hay, \$100; Decatur county, Oberlin, September 1; Dickinson county, Abilene, July 5, L. A. Thomas, \$160; Doniphan county, Troy, August 1, O. C. Hill, \$150; Elk county, Howard, August 1, M. R. Cook, \$125; Ellsworth county, Ellsworth, July 11, A. O. Whaley; Franklin county, Ottawa, July 5, Wm. Wheeler, \$125; Harper county, Harper, July 5, Geo. W. Botkin, \$125; Harvey county, Newton, August 1, J. R. Campbell, \$140; Jackson county, Holton, July 4, M. R. Cook; Jewell county, Mankato, August 1; Johnson county, Olathe, July 11, B. S. McFarland, \$150; Labette county, Oswego, August 1, Buel T. Davis, \$130; Lincoln county, Lincoln, August 22, C. T. Pickett, \$100; Linn county, Pleasanton, August 8, Geo. W. Botkin, \$125; Lyon county, Emporia, July 11, P. J. Carmichael, \$100; Marion county, Marion Centre, July 5, L. M. Knowles, \$150; McPherson county, McPherson, August 1, W. H. Sweet, \$150; Miami county, Paola, July 5, Jno. Wherrell, \$150; Mitchell county, Beloit, August 1, F. A. Fitzpatrick, \$185; Montgomery county, Independence, August 1, L. G. A. Copley, \$150; Norton county, Norton, August 1; Osage county, Burlingame, June 27, J. A. Race, \$125; Osborne county, Osborne, August 1, D. C. Tillotson, \$100; Ottawa County, Minneapolis, July 5, R. L. Hillman; Pottawatomie county, Louisville, July 5, C. C. Marshall, \$125; Reno county, Hutchinson, July 5, J. J. McBride, \$130; Republic county, Bellville, August 1, D. E. Sanders, \$150; Rice county, Sterling, July 11, W. G. Hamrick, \$80; Rush county, Walnut City, August 8; Russell county, Russell, August 8, T. D. Fitzpatrick, \$100; Saline county, Salina, July 11, Wm. Bishop; Sedgewick county, Wichita, July 11; Shawnee county, Topeka, August 1, L. A. Thomas, \$130; Sumner county, Willington, August 1, L. M. Knowles, \$150; Trego county, Wa-Keeney; Wabaunsee county, Alma, July 18, E. L. Ripley, \$150; Washington county, —, August 15, Geo. W. Winans; Wilson county, Fredonia, July 11, O. F. McKim, \$125.

The following persons have been selected to assist conductors of county normals in Kansas next summer as instructors. Nearly all of these ladies and gentlemen have become more or less widely known as skillful teachers, and the most of them can point to successful experience as institute instructors: At Iola, A. S. Olin; at Garnett, Nannie B. Hunter and W. J. Brinkley; at Great Bend, O. J. Richards, Mattie E. Gunn; at Fort Scott, P. C. Young, B. Hudson; at Hiawatha, Lizzie Ites, Jennie Connelly; at Eldorado, E. W. Hulse, Mrs. A. S. Bray; at Cottonwood, J. C. Banta; at Sedan, N. A. Richardson; at Columbus, L. Z. Burr; at Burlington, Geo. I. Harvey, J. F. Flem-

ing; at Winfield, E. P. Timble, Orlin Phelps; at Girard, L. V. Burr, S. M. Cutler; at Junction City, Miss Frank Orr; at Abilene, O. N. Cray, J. R. Burton; at Troy, B. F. Nihart; at Howard, J. D. Simpson, Nathan Newdy; at Ellsworth, C. P. Pidrett, H. C. Ford; at Ottawa, Elsie Wickard, F. M. Dicklow; at Newton, A. N. Bailey; at Olathe, W. A. Boles, Nat. Ross; at Oswego, O. N. McPherson, O. V. Hays; at Lincoln, Mrs. Anna C. Wait; at Pleasanton, C. C. Marshall, Hattie Wherrell; at Emporia, Mrs. A. P. Morse; at Marion Center, Wm. H. Bogle; at McPherson, C. Cook, C. W. Vittum; at Paola, A. H. McLeon, Thomas W. Kyle; at Beloit, Miss M. C. Spencer; at Independence, Frank Willett, G. B. Leslie; at Burlingame, Miss M. C. Spencer, Judson Adams, M. R. Barker; at Osborne, Frank Brinsmaid; at Minneapolis, Miss N. Witt, Miss Helen Eacker; at Louisville, J. W. Hall; at Hutchinson, L. J. Templin, J. F. Kirker; at Bellville, Guthrie A. See; at Walnut City, W. G. Hamrick, H. Silvers; at Russell, A. Fisher; at Salina, T. D. Fitzpatrick, Miss A. R. Phillips; at Wichita, E. A. Phillips, F. W. Miles; at Topeka, E. E. Heath; at Wellington, Ansel Gridley, W. J. Lindenfelte; at Alma, Mrs. C. Ripley, H. B. Chamberlain; at Fredonia, J. F. Slinn, R. B. Whitaker.

SCHOOL LAW.

IN MICHIGAN.

IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE BY THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

We take from the educational column of the *Lansing Republican*, the following synopsis of the new school law of Michigan, as regards certain duties of school officers. It will be seen that important changes have been made. Many of these changes grow out of the abolition of the office of township superintendent:

1. Under the new school laws which go into effect July 1, the office of township superintendent of schools is abolished, and the duties of that officer are divided between the county board of school examiners and the chairman of the township board of school inspectors. The county board of school examiners will be chosen the first Tuesday in August (August 2), and enter upon their duties the fourth Tuesday in August (August 23). At the annual township election in April, 1882, two school inspectors will be elected, one to hold office for one year and one for two years; and annually thereafter a school inspector will be elected to hold his office for two years. The law also provides that the inspector whose term of office shall soonest expire shall be chairman of the township board of school inspectors. As the election of a second school inspector cannot occur until April 1882, the law provides that the township superintendent of schools now in office shall continue to act as school inspector and as chairman of the board of school inspectors until that time. Further, as the county board of school examiners cannot be elected and qualified until the 2d of August, and will not be organized until the 23d of August, it is also provided that the township superintendents of schools, as chairmen of the township boards of school inspectors, "may examine and license teachers for their respective townships until the county school examiners are duly elected and qualified, but no certificate hereafter granted by a chairman of a township board of school inspectors shall be valid beyond three months after the board of school examiners has been duly elected, qualified, and organized in the county."

2. From the above it will be seen that no change is made in the duties of the township superintendent up to the time of the election of the county school examiners, August 2, 1881. He will continue until that time to perform all the duties devolved upon him, as a member and chairman of the board of school inspectors and as township superintendent of schools. He will visit the schools in his township as usual and report to the office of the state superintendent, in regard to any matters needing his direction or advice as formerly. He will use the blanks and certificates heretofore provided for his use, and will examine and license teachers and collect the institute fees as usual. But as any certificate issued by such officer after July 1, 1881, will not be valid "beyond three months after the board of school examiners has been duly elected, qualified, and organized in the county," he will indorse upon every certificate so issued that it "will not be valid beyond Nov. 23, 1881." As the law empowers such officer to examine and license teachers only until the county examiners are duly elected and qualified, he will not examine or license any teachers after August 2, at which time the examiners will be elected and may qualify for office. Township superintendents are requested to notify all applicants for examination after August 2 that they must thereafter apply to the county board of examiners.

3. The new law requires the township superintendent, as chairman of the board of school inspectors, to meet with the other chairmen of the boards of school inspectors of the county at the office of the county clerk on the first Tuesday of August (Aug. 2), to elect three school examiners for the county, one of whom shall hold office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years; and annually thereafter on the first Tuesday of August the chairmen of the several boards of school inspectors shall meet at the same place and elect one school examiner who shall hold his office for three years. These three when qualified and organized as a board of school examiners will have charge of the examining and licensing of teachers, and will exercise a general supervision over the schools of the county. The secretary of this board is by law made its executive officer, and he is the member of the county board with whom township officers will have immediate official communication.

4. The law makes it the duty of the board of school examiners and the chairmen of the boards of school inspectors of the several townships to hold

each year a joint meeting at the county seat, at the time of and immediately after the annual election of school examiners, for the purpose of consulting and advising with reference to the more efficient supervision of the schools and teachers under their charge.

5. In addressing the township superintendents, relative to the selection of members of the board of school examiners, the superintendent of public instruction says: "I trust you will exercise the greatest care and wisdom. The change will be watched with great interest, and upon your action and the discretion with which you make your choice will depend the success and progress of the schools. The law was designed to enable you to call to your aid and counsel the best and most capable men in your county, men of character, experience, and practical sense. Let no other consideration govern your choice. While the law makes no restriction as to eligibility of the office of school examiner, you will perceive from the nature and relation of their duties that a person cannot act as chairman of the board of township inspectors and county examiner at the same time."

6. The compensation of the chairman of the township board of school inspectors is as follows: When meeting as a member of the township board of school inspectors, \$1.50 per day; when visiting schools in his township, \$2 per day; and when attending the annual meeting with the examiners and for the purpose of electing examiners, \$3 per day; the same to be audited by the township board and paid as other expenses of the township.

7. A new edition of the school laws will be printed for general distribution within a few weeks. It will contain a complete revision of the school laws in effect at this time, together with new forms so far as necessary. Each district officer and every member of the board of school inspectors is entitled to receive a copy. A sufficient number of these volumes in each county will be sent to the county clerk as soon as possible, and township clerks will be notified to call on the county clerk for a supply for their respective townships.

THE SCHOOL ROOM.

AMATEUR TEACHING.

There is too much of it in the profession, far too much of it; but the question is, how shall we rid ourselves of it. Every year, scores of young men and women enter the ranks of the profession with no love for it, no conception of its noble nature, its grave responsibilities, its lofty possibilities. All they know or care about it is, that through its channel they will gain a certain number of dollars per month. If they are men, they expect to use these dollars in fitting themselves for a more lucrative profession than that of the pedagogue, or in opening a path for themselves into the golden halls of commerce; if they are women they will use their small portion of wealth in decorating their persons, so as to render themselves more ready of sale in the matrimonial market. We wot of a certain large city, which we shall not name, from whose high school there graduate annually two or three score of young ladies, daughters of citizens of various grades, from that of the hod-carrier to the judge. The majority of these damsels supplement their school course by a few years in teaching, for, novices that they are, they can rely upon parental political influence. Even the hod-carrier may have a dozen votes in his pocket, you know—to appoint them in preference to old and well-trained teachers from other places. The average duration of their pedagogical life is one and one-fourth years. "We understand the case," said a cynical director, who was so indifferent to his political preferment as to object to this mode of recruiting the ranks of teachers—"these young ladies regard the teachers' position as the most convenient stepping-stone to the altar. Many of them avow that they only teach for the sake of securing the desired *trousseau* to consummate an engagement made during their school-days."

Now, no arrangement could be more desirable and convenient for the young ladies, we admit. And, in addition to its convenience, it probably did them a great deal of good. Very likely they learned more in that one year's practice in teaching, than in two years work in the high school. But what about the schools given up to this plan of amateur teaching? Well, they were just such schools as a plan of this sort could secure anywhere, backward in their studies, unruly and turbulent.

We never saw but one very striking example of the evil of amateur teaching, but we have no doubt many others exist. And it is high time that some effective effort was made to diminish the number of amateurs in the ranks of teachers. If parents or school officers will make no such effort, it must be inaugurated by those teachers who are not amateurs. Indeed, we wonder that the instinct of self-preservation has not long ago forced good teachers into an anti-amateur movement. For these know well that it is the amateurs that keep down the rate of wages in the profession, and drag down its standard. They not only add to it nothing that can be desired, but they rob it of the honor and emoluments which are its just due, and which, but for the existence of amateurs, it might long ere this have received.

VALUE OF DETAILS.

No less a scholar than Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, in his time one of the most honored preceptors of England, was wont to say that the successful teacher was the one who attended the most scrupulously to details. Every one who has had any school experience knows that this is especially true in regard to school room work. This is a very hard lesson for many teachers to learn. They take large views of their work. They like to look at it as a comprehensive whole, and the necessity of giving attention to its minor details renders them impatient. Their ambition is to have a studious, well-ordered school. But in pursuing this ambition they neglect to notice such small matters as the manner in which the scholars move about, how they stand or sit, whether they move books quietly, or pass from seats to recitation bench or blackboard without unnecessary noise. The consequence is, the school is never perfectly quiet. There is always a sound of restless movement, if not an actual clatter, in the room, and absorbed study is impossible. Many a teacher might trace, if he would, his humiliating failure to his neglect of small details of discipline. At first they seemed of no consequence; afterward they grew into difficulties of such terrible consequence that he could in no way cope with them. The difference between a school where everything goes by clock-work, where system and discipline have put all the machinery of the school into harmonious relations, and a school where a disorderly atmosphere is felt upon entering the room, is easily perceived by the casual observer. Probably, however, no one unversed in school room work would perceive that this mighty difference all comes from attention to, or neglect of matters which the casual observer would rate as of no consequence whatever.

MEANS TO AN END.

It is thus that the teacher should regard almost if not all of the direct instruction that he gives his pupils. It is means to an end, only. It is of no real consequence whether John and James learn all these facts and rules in geography or arithmetic, if this was all they were trying to do. There is no doubt that these facts are indispensable to the full equipment of any educated person—and this is the reason of the whole matter. Our John and James desire, or their godfathers and godmothers desire them, to be educated persons, wherefore they must avail themselves of all means required for that end.

It is, therefore, true that all studies ought to be carried on rather as means to an end than as the end itself. They should be pursued, first, because of their advantage in training the faculties; second, because they are necessary to any full equipment of education. It has been the method of a certain clique of educators to urge the training of the young in certain studies of but little practical value, on the plea that they "discipline the mind."

Now, this argument for disciplining the mind may have been carried to an unreasonable extent, but there is a truth beneath it which gives it a great deal of force. It is the truth that the curriculum of school study is not in itself the aim of the diligent student, but the intellectual vigor which a successful passage of this curriculum will give. A man who is training a race horse for the track is interested in his making good time in his daily practices, but when he looks at the daily diminishing score of minutes that mark each degree of speed gained, what he sees is not the present, but the future gains. So what the teacher sees in the daily school room exercises is not merely what is accomplished now, but what a prolonging of to-day's achievements may yet accomplish.

TEACHING SPELLING.

A movement to discard the spelling-book, which was inaugurated with much furor several years ago, has about spent itself now, we are glad to notice, after having done about as much damage as it possibly could in this short space of time. It may have been true that of old there was a slavish worship of the spelling-book, that time was wasted in endless gymnastics in oral spelling to the neglect of the more important written work, and the quite as important work of definition. But mistaken as this mode of teaching was, it was not as disastrous in its results as the "new method," adopted when the old was discarded, viz.: that of relegating spelling to the place of a merely honorary study, called a study, if you choose, by compliment, but only pursued as a side exercise in connection with history or reading. The end of this is that instead of turning out pupils to whom spelling was merely an exhilarating exercise in vocal gymnastics, we graduate a class of scholars to whom accurate spelling, vocal or otherwise, is as impossible in their own, as it could be in an unknown tongue.

Now it is very plain that a mean between the two extremes of giving too much and too little attention to spelling, must be sought. Unquestionably, we must revive the use of the spelling-book. In reading, the attention of the pupil should be given to the matter read, not to the form of the words. After the exercise as reading is gone through with, a second exercise upon the selection in which the words in it are all spelled, may be given. But for such an exercise as this, the reader will be found to possess no real superiority over the old-fashioned spelling-book; indeed it falls below it in value, from the lack of that classification of words which helps so much toward remembering and understanding them.

The most serious mistake made by teachers in the old spelling-book times, was in making words of many syllables and of infrequent use the chief objects of attention. Now people do not use their spelling in real life, except in writing letters and other papers, wherefore the words most often used in common life should be those first learned by the pupil. Give exercises on the common nouns and verbs, writing short sentences on them. Use the general rules for spelling, also; although there are many exceptions to them, they will be found of very great use. And do not fail to impress it upon your pupils, that, albeit our language is full of contradictions in its modes of spelling, it is the language through which he must gain all his knowledge of literature, and he has no right to be ignorant of its forms. As spelling is a matter of form always, the poor speller betrays that he is not a man of culture and wide reading.

NATURAL HISTORY.

CHARACTER OF THE ORDER CARNIVORA.

Following upon the insect-eating tribes, we have the order of the flesh-eaters, or the *carnivora*. This order is a large one containing five families, and very many species. In it are those animals which we know as wild beasts, the natural foes not only of man, but of all other animals.

The *carnivora* are known primarily by the peculiar construction of their teeth. They have, in each jaw, six very sharp incisor teeth; on each side of these a very large, strong and pointed canine tooth, and behind these the molars—which vary in number—very powerful teeth, and plainly more adapted for tearing than for grinding food. Certain differences in these teeth mark different classes of the order. For instance, the bears, which subsist largely on vegetable food as well as on flesh, have the surface points of the molar teeth rather flattened than sharp, and have a partial sidewise motion of the jaws. On the other hand, the cat tribe, which may be taken as the most pronounced type of the pure *carnivora*, subsisting, in their natural state, on raw flesh only, have very sharp cutting points on the molars, and the action of the jaws is the up and down, scissors-like movement simply.

Other important differences distinguish these two divisions, sometimes known as the *true* and the *partial carnivora*, showing how remarkably the constitution and habits of life of all created things are harmonized. Thus, the construction of the feet show a very striking difference. All the tribes have claws on their toes, it is true; and in the cat tribe these are extremely sharp and long, being kept concealed when not needed for defense or to seize upon prey, within the sheathing surface of the toes. But in all the purely carnivorous animals the heel of the foot is considerably raised and the toes alone touch the ground. This renders very agile movement on the part of the animal, in running or springing, possible, and all the tribes showing this conformation are classified as *digitigrade carnivora*. In those animals, on the other hand, which, feeding to a great degree upon vegetables, do not need to be very active in movement, the entire foot rests upon the ground. These are known as the *plantigrade carnivora*, the best type of which are the bears. Another tribe, that of the seals, have both the fore and hind feet spread out in the form of paddles, very convenient for swimming in the water, but furnishing but an awkward means of progression on land.

The *carnivora* include five well-known families—the *Felida*, or the cat tribe; the *Canida*, or dog tribe; the *Mustelida*, or weasel tribe; the *Ursida*, or bear tribe; the *Procyonida*, or seal tribe.

In the cat tribe are found a large number of animals which in form and color are very much alike, though in size they are very different. Some species are found in nearly all parts of the globe, those appearing in different localities representing each other in a very striking manner. Thus, Africa and Asia are the homes of the tiger and the lion. These animals are not found in America, but in their place we see the puma and the jaguar, which are only found in the Western continent. The leopard, also, of the old world, is represented by the ocelot in the new. The destructive instinct in this tribe is very strikingly developed. The larger members of the family are fierce and untamable, but the smallest species, the domestic cat, is capable of very tender attachment to man. The entire tribe, however, are more or less treacherous, and they agree in a common mode of securing their prey, to wit, stealing upon it with noiseless tread and seizing it with a sudden spring. In their wild state, the animals of this tribe, unless very strongly impelled by hunger, will only eat the flesh of creatures which they themselves have killed.

The animals of the dog tribe do not show so strong a family resemblance as the last named. Even among the various species of the common dog, there are very remarkable differences in form and in habits. The wolves, foxes

and jackals are most nearly like the dog, in fact they are probably, with the dog, descended from a common ancestry. The animals of this tribe, in their wild state, feed upon flesh almost wholly, but they are more or less cowardly in attacking living animals, and are not averse to feeding on decaying carion. The hyenas are the most blood thirsty species of the tribe. They have teeth resembling the cats, but have longer jaws, and are regarded by naturalists as an animal somewhat intermediate between the two tribes.

The *mustelidae* are all distinguished by very long bodies and short limbs. Their bodies are also very small, and permit them to glide through quite small openings. They are fond of blood, and prey upon small creatures, rats, mice, moles, birds and domestic fowls. The weasel is the best known type of the tribe. It is very quick in its movements, and very wary. To this tribe also belongs the ferrets and the polecats, disagreeably known by a very offensive exudation which they give forth when attacked. The otters also belong to this family, but are noticeably distinguished from the other genera by having webbed feet and a flattened tail, adapting them to life in the water.

The family of the ursidae are the only true plantigrade *carnivora*, though the *mustelidae* being of similar formation, are known as semi-plantigrade. The bears are the largest genus of the tribe, in size and in numbers. They are found nearly all over the globe. They have the power of rearing themselves on their hind feet, and of climbing trees; they sleep during the day and prowl at night, and lie torpid during the winter. The racoons, badgers, and wolverines are all members of the same family, differing more or less from the bears, and are generally confined to the new world.

The *phocidae* includes the seal and the morse, or walrus, aquatic animals. The toes of their feet are connected with a membrane or web. They have long bodies, and very flexible spines, and they are covered with a soft, short, thick fur. They spend the greater part of the time in the water.

[The animals of this order are so well known that several lessons can profitably be given concerning them. For instance, write a list of all the members of the cat tribe that you and the scholars can remember, on the board. Let a general exercise follow, giving peculiarities, points of likeness or of difference in different species, their habits, instincts, and various anecdotes concerning them. You will find this will afford both pleasure and improvement to your pupils, and you yourself cannot fail to enjoy it.]

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

THE FAIRIES.

A RECITATION.

Up the airy mountain,
Down the rushy glen,
We daren't go a hunting,
For fear of little men,
Wee folk, good folk,
Trooping all together,
Green jacket, red cap,
And white owl's feather.

Down along the rocky shore,
Some make their home,
They live on crispy pancakes
Of yellow tide-foam;
Some in the reeds
Of the black mountain lake,
With frogs for their watch-dogs,
All night awake.

They stole little Bridget,
For seven years long;
When she came down again,
Her friends were all gone,
They took her lightly back,
Between the night and morrow;
They thought that she was fast asleep
But she was dead with sorrow.

High on the hill-top;
The old king sits;
He is now so old and gray
He's nigh lost his wits,
He goes up with music
On cold starry nights,
To sup with the queen
Of the gay Northern Lights.

Here is a pretty experiment to interest a class of little folks:

Cut out a lot of funny little people from tissue paper, all exactly the same height—say an inch and one-eighth. Make them just as comical as you can. Lay them on the table close together and put a flat glass roof over them. Build this by placing a pane of glass, with its edges inserted between the pages of two large books lying on the table. This roof must be about one-eighth of an inch above the people's heads when they are standing. Now take a silk handkerchief and rub this glass roof briskly, moving your hand round in a circle. As long as you rub the glass the people will dance—without any music—and in the most comical fashion. If your finger happens to touch the glass they all drop dead.

PRACTICAL KINDERGARTEN LESSONS.—INTERLACING PAPER.

BY MRS. A. B. SCOTT.

Interlacing paper takes the place in the synthesis of the Kindergarten occupations corresponding to that which the connected slat takes in the analysis of the gifts, viz.: The whole outline with part of the surface attached. In the latter the joints of the slats need only be properly adjusted to make the desired corners and angles; in this the corners must be made, that is folded.

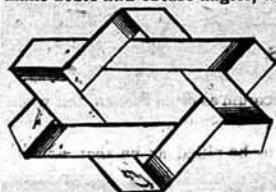
Strips of paper one inch, or a half inch, in width, and several inches in length are used. When they are first given to the children they may measure them on the square, of the table, finding their width and length; placing the strips from front to back, right to left and diagonally before them. Conversations may be had about the paper, relating to the material of which it is made, how it is made, and some of the pulp in different stages of preparation may be shown them.

A lesson in economy may be taught by reminding the children that their worn-out clothing and the rags and paper that rag-pickers gather up in the alleys are used to make paper, some of which is used in the Kindergarten; a lesson in natural history by showing them a wasp's nest and telling them of the wasps being the first paper makers; and the older children are always interested in knowing about the papyrus used by the ancients. These subjects, with that of color, etc., give abundant material for many interesting conversations, all of which should be conducted in an interesting and sprightly manner, frequently weaving the subject into a story.

Making neat corners, correct angles, and the interlacing generally, is too difficult for the fingers, eyes and patience of very little children; besides they should have forms so well learned that they have definite ideas of those which they propose to make before undertaking to make them. But many preliminary exercises, in which the children delight, may be practiced, such as rolling the strips into "lighters," folding them into plaits and "tape-trimmings." With two strips, the end of one placed over the end of the other at right angles, folding the under strip over the upper, so on until both strips are entirely folded up, makes the "fairy ladders;" and with four strips the Pestolozzian star is made.

In interlacing, the child folds his strip of paper twice lengthwise, thus making three thicknesses one-third of an inch in width. If, for example, he wishes to outline a square whose edges are two inches in length, he takes hold of one end of his strip and measures, by the square on the table, or the edge of a table, the length of one side of the square; he then turns the strip over exactly at right angles with the measured edge; again he measures two inches and turns the strip at right angles and so continues until the four corners are made; he then clips off the paper, points the clipped end and shoves it into the opposite end and the square is finished.

The other geometrical forms, and indeed all forms, are made exactly in the same way, with the exception of measuring lengths and folding the corners to make acute and obtuse angles, when needed, instead of right-angles.



To secure proficiency in each form before going to another, the child may make several of the same kind and paste them symmetrically on a piece of paper. Again he may interlace two of the same kind being careful that corresponding corners and sides come in contact, thus preventing the corners from slipping into each other.

In more advanced work the half-inch strips may be used, and three folds of the paper may be made at each corner having a pretty rosette like effect.

Interlacing properly belongs to quite advanced work; it may be made one of the links connecting the kindergarten and school, and even used to good advantage in the school.

A COMPOSITION.

The following is a genuine production. In spelling, at least, the versatility of genius displayed by the author merits high admiration:

"SQUERLS."

"Sqrrels is a very playful animal and there is several kinds of squerrels fox squirrels and the gray squel and white squel and flying squel and black and groun squel the fox squerls is the largest of any and air not so wild as the others and the gray squerl is very wild and there are more of the fox squerls than of the gray the white squerl is very dirty and are easy tamed but there are not many in this state the flying squerl is very small and are the color of the gray squerl the black is about the size of the gray squerl and they dont live in this country and the ground squerl is the color of the fox squerl and have four black strypes on their backs and are about the size of a flying squerl and lives in old logs and thats all I know about squerlls."

Iridium is harder than steel, and has hitherto been an untractable metal, but a Cincinnati announces the discovery of a process by which the metal can be molded into desired forms. This is an important contribution to practical science.

Rufus Choate believed in hard work and struggle. When some one said to him that a certain fine achievement was the result of an accident he exclaimed, "Nonsense! You might as well drop the Greek alphabet on the ground and expect to pick up the Iliad."

GOOD READING.

HUNTING IN THE TYROL.

A love of the chase is inherent in the bold men of the Tyrol, and sport is furnished to the intrepid hunter by several varieties of game birds. Among these are the black cock and the golden eagle. The black cock belongs to the grouse species, and the sport requires great hardihood and patience and an accurate knowledge of his peculiarities. Like the pinnated grouse of our prairies, he is polygamous; but, unlike them, is shot during the pairing season, the hens being carefully spared. The descriptions the hunters give of the lovesick bird, strutting and gamboling around the base of a tree for the edification of the hens, who crowd around their lord and master, are ludicrous in the extreme. His long song, which consists of three distinct notes repeated constantly at more or less regular intervals, is frequently his ruin, for in the midst of his ecstasies, during the execution of the third note, he is insensible to danger and becomes an easy prey to the rifle of the expert huntsman. Of course, if you adopt the English idea of sport, you can build a miniature hut or blind of bushes in the course of the day, close to the tree selected by the jealous old cock for his morning song, patiently await the advent of the game, and then murder him in cold blood. But this is far different from the genuine sport, where foot and hand, eye and ear, are on the alert to take advantage of any indiscretion of your quick-witted opponent. It is a contest between the acute intellect of the featherless biped and the keen instinct of his feathered prototype. The golden eagle, the tiger of his race, is occasionally seen circling around his eyrie among the lofty crags, and his young are sometimes captured by the intrepid hunter. These eagles are of immense size, sometimes measuring eight feet from tip to tip of the wings, and are the greatest foes of the chamois and roebuck, as well as the farmer's stock of young pigs, kids and lambs. I had the pleasurable excitement of seeing one of these rapacious birds carrying off a young chamois, which he had swooped down upon with resistless fury, and by the mere force of the concussion hurled down the abyss, at the brink of which it happened to be feeding. Several times the great weight of the prey obliged him to loosen his hold upon it while circling at a terrible height over ravine and peak. As if fell, the eagle darted after it, and, catching it in his claws, and sinking thirty or forty feet by the mere impetuosity of his downward flight, he spread his mighty wings to their widest extent and resumed his circling ascent, with his prey firmly clutched in his strong talons.

APHORISMS.

Women do not transgress the bounds of decorum as often as men, but when they do they go greater lengths.

He that can please nobody is not so much to be pitied as he that nobody can please.

A necessitous man who gives costly dinners pays large sums to be laughed at.

In answering an opponent, arrange your ideas but not your words.

Pleasure is to women what the sun is to flowers: if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves; if immoderately, it withers, etiolates, and destroys.

There are three difficulties in authorship; to write anything worth the publishing, to find honest men to publish it, and to get sensible men to read it.

We ask advice, but we mean approbation.

Strong as our passions are, they may be starved into submission and conquered without being killed.

The moral cement of all society is virtue, it unites and preserves, while vice separates and destroys.

It is as difficult to throw a straw any distance as a ton.

Ambition is the avarice of power.

To know is one thing, to do is another.

It is much safer to think what we say than to say what we think.

No man can purchase his virtue too dear, for it is the only thing whose value must ever increase with the price it has cost.

It is far better to borrow experience than to buy it.

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

The two most precious things on this side the grave are our reputation and our life.

When young, we trust ourselves too much, and we trust others too little when old.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: he that thinks himself the happiest man really is so, but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool.

Love, like a cold bath, is never negative, it seldom leaves us where it finds us; if once we plunge into it, it will either heighten our virtues or inflame our vices.

Matches wherein one party is all passion, and the other all indifference, will assimilate about as well as ice and fire.

Most men know what they hate, few what they love.

Cruel men are the greatest lovers of mercy, avaricious men of generosity, and proud men of humility—that is to say, in others, not in themselves.

More have been ruined by their servants than by their masters.

God is on the side of virtue.

It is better to have recourse to a quack, if he can cure our disorder, although he cannot explain it, than to a physician, if he can explain our disease, but cannot cure it.

In most quarrels there is a fault on both sides. A quarrel may be compared to a spark, which cannot be produced without a flint, as well as a steel; either of them may hammer on wood forever, no fire will follow.

Women are more taken with courage than with generosity.

No men despise physic so much as physicians, because no men so thoroughly understand how little it can perform.

Falsehood is often rocked by truth, but she soon outgrows her cradle, and discards her nurse.

He that buys what he does not want will soon want what he cannot buy.

It is far more difficult to be just than generous.

Some there are, who profess to despise all flattery, but even these are, nevertheless, to be flattered, by being told that they do despise it.

For one man who sincerely pities our misfortunes, there are a thousand who sincerely hate our success.

Grant graciously what you cannot refuse safely, and conciliate those you cannot conquer.

Gaming is the child of avarice, but the parent of prodigality.

We cannot think too highly of our nature, nor too humbly of ourselves.

Were we as eloquent as angels, yet should we please some men, some women, and some children much more by listening than by talking.

Applause is the spur of noble minds, the end and aim of weak ones.

The firmest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity, as iron is most strongly united by the fiercest flame.

He that will believe only what he can fully comprehend must have a very long head or a very short creed.

We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we do.

He that knows himself knows others.

Those who value themselves merely on their ancestry have been compared to potatoes, *all that is good of them is under the ground.*

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

"WOMEN NEVER THINK."—If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.—*Picayune.*

H. B. BRYANT'S Chicago Business College stands at the head of the practical schools of the country. It is the great leader—its facilities being unquestioned.

"I DON'T WANT THAT STUFF," is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results that she continued its use until cured, and was so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.—*Standard.*

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

Charles Scribner's Sons reprint Rawlinson's *Origin of Nations*, a collection of essays, upholding the Mosaic theory, and contending that it has not been disturbed by recent discoveries.

The *History of Switzerland* is by Harriet D. Slidell Mackenzie. The author has made the most of her subject, and in reading matter and its hundred full-page illustrations, the volume finds a fitting place in Lothrop's Library of Entertaining History.

The student's edition of *Lubbock's History of Art*, edited by Clarence Cook, is issued at half the price of the original edition, but it is equally attractive. The publishers have done well in thus popularizing this book, for it is one which once familiar with, the student likes to keep at hand.

The new volume of the English Philosopher Series is upon *Hartley and James Mill*, and has been made by G. S. Bower a model of conciseness. It first reviews their lives, then clearly sets forth their philosophical theories and opinions, and finally makes inquiry into the value and influence of their teachings. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

James R. Osgood & Co. have published under the title *Aspects of German Culture*, an attractive volume, by Granville Stanley Hall. These letters have attracted considerable attention for their close observation and keen insight of life and thought among Germans of the highest class. Its expositions of German philosophy and religious thought are especially good.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have made an excellent American edition of the standard historical work by Prof. George Rawlinson, *Ancient Monarchies*, which treats the five great monarchies of the ancient eastern world, Chaldea, Assyria, Babylon, Media, and Persia. It is especially valuable in its full exposition of the history, geography, archaeology, etc., of these countries. The reprint is handsomely printed and bound and is in three octavo volumes, each containing about six hundred pages, and it reproduces the maps and engravings of the original, with notes, references, etc.

The Origin of Primitive Superstitions, by Rushton N. Dorman, is a study of comparative mythology from a new point of view. The author's theory is that the folk lore common to many nations is a natural product of the human mind, evolved by the effect upon it of natural phenomena. That it springs from an effort of the mind to account for things not understood. He would study the mythology of any pagan nation as a history of its development. He selects the American Indian as the subject of the first volume, having made of our aboriginal inhabitants a careful study, from the lowest grades of savage life to the high civilization of the Inca and Aztec. It is finely illustrated with colored plates. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are to publish a valuable and extensive reference work—*A Popular Dictionary of Architecture and the Allied Arts*, prepared by W. and G. Andsley, Fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and well known in connection with other works on art. The scope of the work is singularly comprehensive. It seems to take all art for its province, giving detailed description, in dictionary form, of architecture in all its branches, the artistic articles used in the furnishing and decoration of buildings; sculpture and carved ornamentation, ancient and modern painting, in fresco, oil, tempera, etc.; the decorative arts, such as mosaic-working, enamelling, glass, staining, embroidery, illuminating, and metal-working in all its branches, with concise general treatises on each art; heraldry; Christian iconography and symbolism; ancient and mediæval costume and armor; materials and processes employed in antique and mediæval art works; the most important ancient mythological personages, with their attributes and modes of

representation in art; the chief Christian saints, with their legends, attributes, and characteristic modes of representation in art, etc. The work will be in ten royal octavo volumes, illustrated, of which the first two are now ready. It is sold only by subscription for the entire set.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

The Journal of a Farmer's Daughter by Elaine Goodale shows the same ardent love of nature and thorough acquaintance with its changing moods evinced by the poetry of the little Goodale sisters, whose verses were a surprise to the public on their first appearance several years ago. The author of this prose idyl is still in early girlhood, but her work would not shame one of maturer years. It is a simple record of thoughts and observations suggested by country life, and the simple interests of the farm. The language is graceful and well chosen and the verses intermingled with the prose are deftly turned. For frontispiece is given a picture of the little house at Sky farm, which is the home of the young poets. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. George T. Ferris has made another success in musical biography in a thick volume of Appleton's "Handy Volume" series—treating the *Great Violinists and Great Pianists*. The plan of this book excludes all living masters of the violin and piano, with the exception of Liszt, and of those who have passed away it takes in the following list: Corelli, Tartini, Viotti, DeBeriot, Paganini, Ole Bull, Clementi, Moscheles, Thalberg and Gottschalk. No one who is acquainted with the pleasant way in which Mr. Ferris mingles biography and criticism, will need to be told that the book is a charming one. His previous books in the series, *The Great German Composers*, *The Great Italian and French Composers*, the two volumes of *Great Singers*, together with this last volume are published in tasteful cloth binding, as well as in paper, under the name of the *Music Series*. D. Appleton & Co.

Here in America we know Caldecott best by his gaily colored toy books, but the reprint of

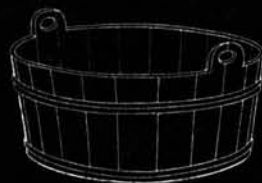
Breton Folk, by Henry Blackburn, which contains one hundred and seventy illustrations by the artist, gives us a chance to make his acquaintance in a different line of work. The book is a good reproduction of an expensive English edition, reduced in size, and any reader fond of quaint scenes and graphic descriptions, may be glad to accompany author and artist in their tour through Brittany. They travel, bound to have a good time, and to give others as large a share of it as possible. Strolling through the country at their leisure, they come upon unfrequented works and corners, a sight of whose picturesqueness is denied the ordinary tourist, and in their frank comradeship with the people they gain an insight into character and customs novel and interesting. The book is one to inspire a desire to go and do likewise. James Osgood & Co.

The word co-operation has a magical sound to people of limited incomes, and there are many who will seek to find in the new book by Charles Barnard, *Co-operation as a Business*, a solution of the problems of living which confront them. A number of the papers which compose the volume have previously been published, but they have been rewritten and rearranged for their present presentation. The author writes like a practical business man, and in tracing the course of many co-operative organizations, shows the course of their failure and success. Figures are usually given, and for fuller details readers are referred to the secretaries of the different societies. Co-operative stores, banks, manufactories, building associations, life insurance societies, etc., figure in his descriptions, and the machinery of their organization is fully revealed. The author's own endorsement of co-operation is most enthusiastic. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The two great French dramatists, *Corneille and Racine*, share between them the space of the latest volume of the admirable "Foreign Classics for English Readers." It is fitting that the two poets with whom students of French usually make their first acquaintance with the language, should be classed together.

WING LESSONS.

EVERY MONTH.



A new edition of George Elliot's translation of Feuerbach's *Essence of Christianity* has been demanded since her death.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will bring out at once the Lent Lectures of Dr. Morgan Dix on the *First Prayer Book of Edward the VI.*

The recent visit of Mr. Joseph Hatton to America is to result in two volumes of studies and sketches concerning his observations.

I. K. Funk & Co. have brought out in their excellent standard lines Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus* and Lord Beaconsfield's *Lothair*.

E. & J. B. Young & Co. will soon bring out in book form a series of lectures delivered by Dr. Morgan Dix on the *First Prayer Book of King Edward VI.* (1549).

Stepping Heavenward, that most popular of religious stories, appears in a fresh edition from new stereotype plates, and with a biographical sketch of its author, Mrs. E. Prentiss.

The new *Emerson Birthday Book* has an entirely new portrait of the Concord sage, and twelve illustrations. In outward appearance it resembles the *Longfellow Birthday Book*.

Parton's long talked of *Life of Voltaire* has been delayed a little to secure for it simultaneous publication in England. It is in every way an important contribution to biography.

T. B. Peterson & Bros. are again bringing out Mrs. Burnet's early stories, originally written for *Peterson's Magazine*, which were the cause of a lively dispute between the Scribners and Petersons some years ago.

The boys will enjoy Mr. John Habberton's new story, *Who was Paul Grayson?* which originally appeared in *Harper's Young People*. With it comes from the Harper's press *The Young Nimrods in North America*, by Col. Thos. W. Knox.

Mr. Brentano, of New York, reports an increase of two hundred copies on his subscription list of *Punch* since Du Maurier's characters of the aesthetics began, because these pictures of

fered ideas on dress to those who copy aesthetic fashions here.

Porter & Coates are certain to make a success with their comparative edition of the New Testament, which gives the revised and the old version in parallel columns, thus showing alterations at a glance. The volume is of 12mo. size and of good type.

Dr. Jos. P. Holbrook, whose name is already identified with several collections of hymns, has prepared another, called *Worship in Song*, which is intended for congregational use. It will contain tunes as well as hymns, and will be issued by A. S. Barnes & Co. this month.

The new volume of the "Art at Home" series is upon the *Library*, and offers many valuable suggestions for the arrangement and furnishing of that room. It is written by Andrew Lang, and contains a useful chapter on English illustrated works by Austin Dobson.

Little, Brown & Co. are soon to publish six lectures by the late Prof. Benjamin Pearce, on *Ideality in the Physical Sciences*. They have been delivered at the Lowell and the Peabody Institutes, and in private circles, and embody

deeply interested views of religion, philosophy and science.

A new edition of *West Point and the Military Academy*, by E. S. Farron, will be ready to satisfy the interest summer tourists always feel in that place, it gives a full description of that national institution, its customs, requirements for entry, scholarship, training, and other matters. John Wiley & Sons.

In the Standard series Principal Shairp's admirable lectures on *Culture and Religion* are reprinted, and their titles are: "The Aid of Culture," "The Scientific Theory of Culture," "The Literary Theory of Culture," "Hindrances to Spiritual Growth," and "Religion Combining Culture With Itself."

Lockwood, Brooks & Co. bring out a memoir of the late Rev. Charles H. Brigham, containing a selection of eighteen essays from his pen. Among the subjects are Ambrose Augustine, Symbolism, Gregory the Great, Mohammed, Hildebrand, Abelard, St. Dominic, and St. Francis, Copernicus, Luthero St. Teresa, Loyola Borromeo, The Socin, and other literary topics. Mr. Brigham's erudition makes the volume a pleasant and instructive one.

"The Modern Foreign Library," edited by Henri von Laun, the translator of *Moliere's Dramatic Works*, is a new selection of admirable novels of foreign origin, well translated, attractively made, and sold at a reasonable price. They are pure of tone, and of sufficient worth to merit success. Scribner & Welford have them.

William Howie Wylie's *Thomas Carlyle* will go far to satisfy the demand for a complete biography, it is full of personal reminiscences and contains much that is interesting in the way of table talk and anecdotes, it also contains portraits, and gives an interesting account of other likenesses of Carlyle extant. Scribner & Welford.

The Republic of God is a coming work which reviews the controversy between science and religion, and places theology on a scientific basis. It also studies the causes of dispute between Unitarians and Trinitarians, and is altogether a live, religious book. It is written by Dr. Wulford, and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A Short History of Education, edited by Prof. W. H. Payne, of Michigan University, contains a reprint of the article on Education in the new edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* with treatises on the literature of education, the public school systems of England, Scotland and Ireland, with other matters of interest, including a list of educational works.

The new edition of Froude's, *The English in Ireland in the XVIII Century*, contains a new chapter relating to the present state of affairs which the author attributes to inequality of rule and failure to enforce the laws. He would have England, if she pretends to govern, do so, and believes that the Irish would be loyal to authority not afraid to assert itself.

Our Brother in Black; His Freedom and his Future, by the Rev. Dr. Atticus G. Haywood, President of Emory College, Georgia, is a study of the educational needs of the negro, and the duties toward him of the white man. It examines the errors of both in the past, and shows how a new adjustment of relations will conduct to the welfare of the community. Its tone is calm and earnest and breathes a spirit of brotherly love that will commend it to both black and white. Phillips & Hunt.

The delicacy and grace of T. B. Aldrich's poetry especially fits it for presentation in dainty style. This was quickly recognized by the public in the welcome given to the little vellum covered collection of sonnets and lyrics issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., last fall. They now bring out a companion volume containing "Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book," "Spring in New England," "Baby Bell," "The Legend of Ara Coeh," and several other poems all selected for the volume from "Cloth of Gold," and "Flower and Thorn."

W. S. Gottberger recently published under the title *Ernestine* a romance from the German of W. Von Hillern, purporting to be a fresh translation by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, but which examination shows to be, after the first few pages, a close copy of Mrs. A. L. Wistar's version called *Only a Girl*, issued some years since by J. B. Lippincott & Co. Mr. Gould now acknowledges the theft on the ground that he was "hard pressed for time," which seems peculiar conduct on the part of a clergyman and a hitherto reputable author.

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